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THE FISHER-GIRL.
—THE HARBOR—BY RICHARD BAXTER.

"The harbor makes their useful tool,
And their joy, or destiny obscure;

"Now greater bear with a dismal smile,

"The short and simple annals of the poor,

Gray."

"My house is on the ocean's shore,

"My father's not beside the wave,

"And often follows burial-rate.

"My brother, bound and brave,

"At Trabocca, by Nelson's side,

"To early 'saw a watery grave,

"And fell in Leyden's pride.

"Breaks my mother's heart again,

"A blow so sudden and severe;

"She died, and I alone remain;

"My Sire's else childless home to cheer;

"I wept, but could shed no tear,

"Thought I might hear his milled groan,

"From every from my mother's bier

"He left me to—alone!

"But poverty, what'er it grieves,

"Must have its daily bread;

"Relief of mourning must be brief

"Than leaves the bumble bee dead;

"All chilling'd'st, though freely shed,

"I soon forget—day by day,

"Another hour 'till roof it sped,

"Some sorrow still abides.

"And now I would not change my lot

"For that of wealth's more splendid home;

"More dear to the ear we're not,

"This grandeur's profound, loftiest dome:

"The bough, where hove by hour I roam,

"To over those foamy fields to me;

"Brooks, crested white with foam,

"My playmates frank and free.

"The noisy strife, that lift on high

"Their fronts to battle with the breeze,

"Are lower to my partial eye

"Than verdant clumps of leafy trees;

"The solemn sound of toiling seas,

"The Fisher's song, the Gulf's loud cry,

"My childish fancy better pleases

"Than inland melody.

"Then think me not of hope forlorn,

"Or weigh'd by toil and sorrow down;

"With bane on my arm, each morn

"I fully seek the man-knot town:

"None greet me with an angry frown,

"But all my humble labours paid;

"My king who wears a crown,

"But not the fairest maid!

COPY OF RAPHAEL'S FRESCO,
L'INCENDIO DEL BORG.

the rest, is constrained to turn his head and retreat. Other active passages of both sexes bring vases of water in their hands and on their heads, and with open mouths show their agitation and distress. The furious wind favours the flames, agitates the drapery, and opposes the speed of the labourers; but through the drapery appears the fine form in which Raphael so greatly excelled.

In the architecture, the author has represented the three columns of Castor and Pollux (otherwise Jupiter Statu) in the Roman Forum, in the state of ruin in which they now are, and in which they existed at his day.

Nothing need be added to recommend this picture on the score of the interest of the subject. As a work of art, it is one of the grandest and most astonishing performances ever executed by man. It is Raphael's highest and best style, and abounds in lessons to the artist, and subjects of admiration to the amateur observer. The character of the original is well preserved in the copy; and the power of feeling, and of conveying the excellencies of such a work, bespeak no ordinary talents. Some of the colours have faded, and these are very judiciously given as they exist at present. The different tinting of Julio Romano, for he had a hand in the colouring, is also distinctly traceable.

A WINTER IN FLORENCE.

Winter approached; the *villetta* of the Tuscan gentry, usually performed during the vintage, was over; strangers began to flock into Florence, and the Countess of Albany began her weekly *soirées*. This widow of the last of the Stuarts was understood to be in receipt of an annual pension from her cousin, our gracious sovereign, and to be willing to show her gratitude, by giving to his wandering subjects what they much wanted, a point of re-union. A miniature portrait of this lady, taken in her youth, was shown to me by a friend, to whom she had presented it. I found that time had still left remains of the very great beauty, and no small portion of the vivacity, of her early age. She had testified to succeeding times, her affection and respect for Alferi, by employing Canova to sculpture his monument in Santa Croce; the apartment which he occupied in her house, was left in the state in which it was at his death;—the bed, and the clothes he last wore, untouched. In the lesser drawing-room, preceding the salon of reception, was a bust and a portrait of Alferi.

At this source, tea, ices and *petits gâteaux* were given, but neither cards, music, nor dancing, except at one ball during the carnival, without in respect to the men or ladies invited. Foreigners are presented by their several diplomatic ministers. Assembled in an ante-room, they wait till the entrance of the family of the sovereign into the great *salon* is announced. The Muses and the Virtues graced this ball in masquerade; dignity and terror were added by heroes and brigands, in masquerade also; though the real race of brigands is by no means extinct in Italy, nor that of heroes when occasion shall call them forth.

The Grand-duke condescends also to give balls in his palace during carnival, without insisting on the etiquette of a court-dress, either in respect to the men or ladies invited.

Foreigners are presented by their several diplomatic ministers. Assembled in an ante-room, they wait till the entrance of the family of the sovereign into the great *salon* is announced. They are received near the door, and after "reverence due," and it may be, a few civil phrases, pass on. On one occasion, the dancing began with an English country-dance—the despised kitchen-hop; such was the pleasure of the Grand-duke. On the merits of this dance, it would ill become a *sexaginaire* to take upon himself to decide: its performance at the court of Tuscany was held to be a compliment to the English people, and as they constituted more than one half of the number of strangers at Florence, they had an arithmetical title to consideration.

There is at Florence, and other great towns of Italy, an institution called Casino de Nobili, a sort of subscription club house to which the gentry of the place resort for the purposes of amusement. At Naples, this association bears the more Attic name of Accademia, without any literary or philosophical pursuit being implied by such title.

Indeed an evening musical party is called an Accademia. I know not if any thing of this kind exists at Rome, but it may be, a few civil phrases, pass on. On one occasion, the dancing began with an English country-dance—the despised kitchen-hop; such was the pleasure of the Grand-duke. On the merits of this dance, it would ill become a *sexaginaire* to take upon himself to decide: its performance at the court of Tuscany was held to be a compliment to the English people, and as they constituted more than one half of the number of strangers at Florence, they had an arithmetical title to consideration.

The good Jacobites regarded her with reverence and interest, and watched her looks and manners as if she had been "every inch queen." One of them whispered to me, knowing me as one of the craft, "How cross her Majesty looks this evening! I hope nothing is the matter."

These *Conversations* were very agreeable; we seldom missed attending; there was a chess-table under the portrait of Alferi, and I sometimes made a party; though chess-players are not so common on the Continent as I had been taught to expect.

Though Madame d'Albany conversed only with those who were especially introduced or known to her, yet the many had reason to feel obliged to her, for enabling them to meet each other, to see the newly-arrived, and to pass pleasantly an idle evening hour.

On the death of the Countess of Albany, in the year following that in which I had the honour of assisting at her soirees, the certificate of her marriage with Alferi was found among her papers. From what motive this marriage was kept secret, whether out of respect to the royal pretensions of her first husband, for he was a pretender as well as Louis XVIII., or lost her claim to her position should soon to be weakened, cannot now be determined. The publication of it would have stopped the tongues of busy talkers, at least in regard to the latter part of their cohabitation; for the earlier part of it during the life of her first husband, an excuse is found in the brutal behaviour of Charles Edward, who after the failure of all his hopes, sought refuge in the excitement and stupidity brought on by excess in drinking. He was, as is usual in such cases, violent when drunk, and sullen when sober: also was adorned with wit and beauty, but does not seem to have had "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." But the charms of the lady, the claims of the sovereign, the genius of the poet, have passed to that "something after death," which must impose on us an awful silence, to be interrupted only by the voice of charity.

The Prince Borghese did the honors of the town which he had chosen for his residence, in a way that manifested at once his magnificence and his benevolence.

The propriety of the former of these terms will not be questioned by those who are told that thirty-two rooms were opened and lighted for his balls; but the benevolence of giving *fêtes* to crowds of idle travellers, is a phrase that may require some justification. There are persons who confound alms-giving and charity, who think nothing can or need be done for those whose corporal wants are supplied. Now all that can be done, generally and in ordinary cases, for the poor and labouring

classes, is to keep in movement the great wheel of circulation; and that this is sometimes done by furnishing to the rich such frivolous luxuries as bougies, fiddles and dances, is to the poor a matter of indifference. But have the rich no wants? Are they not more oppressed by those which are peculiar to them than even the poor themselves by theirs? To make the rich happy, even in this world, is a more difficult task than to make the poor so; and he who contributes to the happiness of the rich by affording them a gratification, agreeable to that which is innocent in their tastes and blameless in their habits, may justly be regarded as benevolent.

Prince Borghese gave a great fete in the beginning of the winter, and then suspended his entertainments, while preparing a splendid gallery, which was opened, in addition to the thirty-two places before mentioned, for a masked ball in carnival. The Grand-duke's family attended in the costume of the Medici of former days. Visitors flocked to this ball from various and distant parts of Italy; nearly two thousand persons were said to be assembled. The Muses and the Virtues graced this ball in masquerade; dignity and terror were added by heroes and brigands, in masquerade also; though the real race of brigands is by no means extinct in Italy, nor that of heroes when occasion shall call them forth.

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Sir," said I—"a very delightful day this!" To which genuine English salutation he replied, suddenly looking up, like one awaking from some dreary dream—"Eh!—Oh!—good morning—yes, Sir, I believe it is;" and then he relapsed into his rumination. Heaven help the man! thought I—he is either very poorly, or hath a painful lack of good manners; and as I am neither a doctor of physic, to cure the one, nor a knight errant, to correct the other, why should I trouble my services upon him?

So I turned away from the strange elderly gentleman, and his pill-box and pamphlet, in the dark corner; to pay my respects to my old friend Tom Cat, in the sun-shiny bow-window—and a highly respectable cat he is—an Aldermanic cat—collar'd and corpulent—the premier cat upon the catalogue of Ramsgate cats; and for many years has he been enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* of his long and useful labours, by sitting half asleep in this same sunny window, to receive the salutations and gentle patting of bevvies of fair dames and damsels as they pass by his window to the sands.—"Well, Tom, my old boy!—and how do you find yourself?"—said I; and, like a well-bred cat as he is, he rose from his seat, arched his back, flourished his tail gently, sat soberly down again, and replied, "Purrah!"—as much as to say, "pretty well, thank you."

And pretty well was it, for a cat of ears, thought I; and now I look at thee again, I perceive that symptoms of catalepsy have begun to manifest themselves in thy sinister optic, since I saw thee this time twelve months—but never mind Tom; be thankful it's no worse; be moderate in all things; enjoy the sunshine while thou mayst; and never bother thy catly brains with considering whether catarrh, catarract, catalepsy, or catalepsy, shall bring about thy catastrophe—so that thou avoid that fingerling pest *dyspepsia*, and be honoured with a catalepsy at thy funeral.

It would be a hard matter to say exactly whether or not honest Tom exactly understood all this—especially as his attention was more than once "swiped" by the elderly gentleman in the corner. However, when I had ended my talk with him, he got up, rubbed his face against my hand, and again said "purrah"—which I understood to signify that he took my advice kindly, though he might not exactly understand it; and we were just going to make some comments on a couple of puppets who were worrying each other, on the other side of the street, about a mutton bone which they both laid claim to—when the door of the cigar-room swung open, and in marched a small-whiskered young gentleman—a regular-built R. Y. Clubman, in blue jacket, black neck-tie, wide bowing trousers, and broad-striped red and white shirt. At three long lurching strides he brought himself up before the looking-glass—set his legs apart to keep all steady—squinted his *astigmatism* on both sides—hauled up his striped standards—feathered his whiskers—slashed himself round on his larboard *peg*—rolled round the table—weak'd Tom Cat's ear—swiped off his stars upon a seat—uncovered his knowledge box—poked his pair of live-prong'd fingers through his top brash-work—drag'd his last week's *Stutzer's Advertiser* under his figure-head; and, making a sort of jib-martingale of his fore-arms to be setting himself down to a sort of an idea that he was going to try to read something or other.

By and by, as he layed a stiff, plump, rosy-faced, curly-headed, tight little gentleman button'd up to the chin in a close-fitting, spick and span green about, drab tights, well strapped down and braided up; a white hat, cleverly cock'd aside; yellow buckskin gloves; and in his nervous grasp, a close-roll'd brown silk umbrella, with the head of our gracious Sovereign, carved in ivory, by way of a handle to it. Bounce he came into the middle of the room—looked smartly about for the bell-pull—found it a moment—pluck'd it energetically, and then, bending himself at the hip-joint, he placed his obtuse angle upon the edge of a seat, stuck his umbrella perpendicularly between his knees, and began playing a very merry devil's tattoo upon the top of his Majesty's ivory head.—"Did you ring, Sir?" demanded the almost breathless waiter.—"Yes, the bill of fare." A bill of fare as long as

and also from the officer unconnected with the purchase and manufacture of those, and when it is ready to be sold, shall be laid before you. It is not deemed necessary to detail this report for that.

The appropriation law, before referred to, provides for the purchase of charts, maps, astronomical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings, and appropriate funds for them and other commercial objects, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the year 1822. Purchases for all the vessels in commission, and for the shore stations are almost fully made of such articles, under the authority of this law. In giving the orders for the purchase of those instruments, the Department regarded the Peacock as a vessel in commission by express sanction of law. The resolution of the House, as an instruction where it should be employed; and the appropriations for instruments, as authority to provide such as might be required by the service which it had to perform.

List of books, charts and maps, have also been prepared, and directions given to find and to ready to purchase them, when they should be called for. They are not numerous nor very costly. Most of those which will be necessary for the expedition, have before been purchased, and placed at the Navy Yard, for the use of our vessels in commission. I believe that no purchase has yet been made at this point.

It may be proper to add, that some instruments, charts, books and maps, have been, or will be purchased, even if not useful for this expedition alone; but are valuable and necessary for the service generally. They would probably, within a short time, have been purchased for, and used in the various operations of the Navy. If the expedition is not here contemplated.

The public interest will suffer no loss by them.

The letter to Mr. Wilkinson (B.) states that orders have been issued to prepare certain provisions for the use of the service. It is now necessary to have a detailed statement for the use of the Peacock. In paper E., there are estimates for these, among the items of expenditure, which are as follows:

ought to be spared. The obvious and inevitable waste of articles in委任, however, has been, and will for ever be considered to be, a failure in itself. Hence—The uniform history of experience in the formation, establishment this date, while it may be true that all have been, and are to be spared, however, to real economy in the use of them, and may be found in this experience. The commanding officer will direct, and command, that all such articles as will be consumed in his service, to that will the reports of their losses be made; and through him will the results be known to the government and application. He will have a responsibility sufficiently weighty, and claims on his intelligence, which will prevent his attention to the more minute inquiries on each subject; but which, if easily answered, will ensure him all of honor and reputation which can be acquired for his rank and station, in such an enterprise. The inferior officers will be directed by him to superintend the surveys, and make the charts and drafts, which are called for by the resolution of the House, and the citizens who are intended to aid in this labor, will be subject to his and their direction. The commercial agent, astronomer, and naturalist, will perform their appropriate duties, without interference with those of others, and the commanding officer will be too discreet to interfere injuriously with them. The division of labor will expedite and perfect whatever is done, while a complication of duties, in any one man, would create confusion, and render failure inevitable. In the reports to the government, the labors of each, and the merits of each, will be manifested.

Much, almost every thing, will depend on the temper of the persons employed, and on each remaining within his proper sphere; and it is hoped the selections will be such as to ensure concord, and especially that no arrangement of duties will be made, and no orders given, which will tend to lessen the just pride and the deserved honour of the Navy, in which every patriot feels a deep and enduring interest.

Ed. Of the amounts transferred from different heads of appropriation, and the authority therefor.

There is but one authority under our laws, which can direct a transfer from one appropriation to another—and that is the President of the United States. The Secretary of the Navy has requested from him no transfer on this subject—none has been granted by him—and none has been made. All the expenditures have taken place in the manner explained in this report, under the express sanction of the law; and if error has been committed, it has resulted from a misconstruction of its meaning—a misconception which prevailed in the Department for many years.

This report (with the annexed papers,) which has been delayed since Monday last, by severe indisposition, is now respectfully submitted to your consideration.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL L. SOUTHDARD.

STATEMENTS.

1. Of the cost of fitting out the Peacock on an exploring expedition. Amount already incurred, \$5,000; extra provisions, 5,000; books, maps, &c., 1,000; contingencies, 2,000; \$11,000. Expenses for support of the crew for 12 months, \$100 per month, 1,200; contingencies, 4,000—making for the first year, \$10,200. Expenses for second year 45,250.

2. Cost of fitting out and supporting two additional vessels for one year.—Cost of second ship, 10,000; crew, 2,000; supplies, 5,000; books, maps, &c., 1,000; contingencies, 2,000; expenses for 12 months, 12,000; contingencies, 4,000—\$71,168.75. Support for 2d year, \$10,507.31. Total for 5 years, \$111,357.50.

Expense of the 2 vessels for 2 years, \$85,844.71. Total value of the 2 vessels, instruments, &c., on their return, \$15,000, making the total amount of cost \$100,344.71.

NOTES.

1. The estimate for contingencies and scientific corps, probably too high.

The expense of the Peacock on this will be covered by the services of any other vessel, as she will be less manned, than a ship of war.

2. As the new is, and probably will consist of a ship in commission, if her support as a vessel in commission for two years be deducted.

As the actual call upon the Treasury, beyond will be borne if the expedition be not authorized.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
MONDAY, February 28.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Court met this morning at the Capitol. Proclamation being made, the Court was opened.

Mr. Justice STORY delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 57. *Le Roy, Bayard and Co.*, plaintiffs in error, vs. *the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston*; on writ of error to the Circuit Court of the District of Rhode Island. Judgment of said Circuit Court reversed, and cause remanded with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*. Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 57. *Le Roy, Bayard and Co.*, plaintiffs in error, vs. *the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston*; on writ of error to the Circuit Court of the District of Massachusetts. Judgment of said Circuit Court affirmed with costs.

No. 49. *Joseph Mandeville and others*, appellants, vs. *Romulus Rigg*. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. JONES, for the Appellants.

No. 21. *James Connelly et al.* Appellants, vs. *Richard Taylor et al.* The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. SERGEANT for the Appellees.

Adjourned till to-morrow 11 A. M.

TUESDAY, February 29.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Court met this morning at the Capitol. Proclamation as on Monday.

Proclamation being made, the Court was opened.

Mr. Justice Washington delivered the opinion of the Court, Mr. Justice Johnson dissenting, in No. 54. *John F. Satterlee*, plaintiff in error, vs. *Elizabeth Mathewson*; on writ of error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Middle District. Judgment of said Court affirmed with costs.

No. 20. *Le Poer Tegge & Co.*, plaintiffs in error, vs. *Rutger Jan Schimelpennick*. This cause was argued by Mr. Webster for the defendant in error.

No. 21. *James Connelly et al.* Appellants, vs. *Richard Taylor et al.* The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. SERGEANT, for the Appellees.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 A. M.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE LATE MURDER.

We yesterday stated such particulars as we could ascertain relative to the death of Ann Carr, alleged to have been killed by one Ann Johnson, a colored woman. Though our report was substantially correct, yet the evidence upon which it was founded was not given under oath, and two or three errors in the statement were the consequence. The following is a correct view of the circumstances attending this horrid transaction.

Yesterday, at half past ten o'clock, John Colville, Esq., held an inquest over the body of the deceased, and after the usual forms had been gone through with, the jury proceeded to take a view of the body. From an inspection of the corpse, it was evident that the unfortunate woman had met with the most brutal treatment. A number of witnesses were examined, from whose statement it appeared, that the deceased was about twenty-four years old, that she occupied the same room with Ann Johnson, in a miserable wooden tenement, No. 25 Augustus street. It was also shown, that long-continued quarrels had taken place between them, about a man named John Hart, whom the deceased

claimed as her husband, who had previously shown residence to Johnson. On Sunday evening, the coloured woman (Johnson) was seen, and returned home in a state of infatuation—the deceased had been, apparently without the slightest provocation, dragged by her to the house, thrown into the room, thrown upon a couch, and closed the door. One Elizabeth Riley, who witnessed the whole transaction, but durst not interfere for fear of similar treatment, after the deceased had been about fifteen minutes exposed to the inclemency of the weather, returned to let her in. Presently, however, to throwing her into the room, the deceased threw off her clothes and hung up her stockings, so that when she returned to the house, the remainder of her clothes had been torn off. She hung up her stockings, and had them hanging with incision. This species of conduct to the deceased, who it seems was of a mild disposition, continued until Monday, when another came forward, if possible, more aggravated and brutal than the former. In the afternoon of that day, Hart called at the house, and outside the door told a conversation with Carr. On her return within, Johnson asked her what Hart had been talking about? "Nothing," was the reply; and this irritating Johnson, she beat the deceased until the broomstick with which she inflicted the blows was actually broken. She also, as one of the witnesses declared, declared with an oath that "she would have her revenge if she hung for it." She continued beating her until 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning; when, either exhausted with fatigue, or overcome with several potions of rum from a neighboring grocery, with which she had occasionally nourished her revenge, she (strange to say) slept. About 7 o'clock she arose, went to the cot on which she had laid the deceased, and in a tone of domineering gladness, howled forth her gloated vengeance by saying, "I have conquered the wretch; I believe she is dead." Our poor referee to trace any further the atrocities connected with this horrid affair.

The jury, after the consultation of a few moments, returned the following verdict, which is tantamount to wilful murder: That the deceased came to her death from injuries received on account of blows, together with subsequent exposure, inflicted by the hands of Ann Johnson.

In the course of the afternoon, the murderer was examined, and to a certain extent corroborated the testimony of the witness against her, and confessed the horrid crime.



PHILADELPHIA:

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1829.

—The Office of the DAILY CHRONICLE is removed to No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, opposite to the POST OFFICE.

A committee of the House of Representatives of MASSACHUSETTS, appointed to enquire into the practicability of ascertaining the amount of crime and pauperism, in that state, resulting from the use of ardent spirits, have reported resolutions directing the Attorney and Solicitor General, and the county attorneys, to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, of the number of persons convicted, and the nature of the offences; with the number of those whose crimes, on consultation with the Judges of the Court in which the conviction may have been had, they shall judge to have proceeded from intemperance.

The overseers of the poor, in each town, are annually to inform the county attorney of the number of paupers in their respective districts; with the number reduced to pauperism by the same cause. These accounts are also to be transmitted to the Secretary's office.

A traveller, who visited the TURKISH capital shortly before the commencement of the present war, gives this description of the suburbs appropriated to the FRANKS.—"As to Pera, it consists principally of one long, narrow, and dirty street, between two extensive burial grounds, and is connected by several smaller, and still narrower streets, with the suburbs of Galata and Topkapi, which extend to the water side. The houses form a strange mixture of European and Asiatic architecture; few, with the exception of the different embassies, are worth notice, and these are inferior to second-rate mansions in London or Paris, the upper stories of many of the private houses projecting so far into the street, that opposite neighbours may not only converse, but shake hands. At the further extremity of Pera are the artillery barracks, an extensive range of building, erected under the superintendance of the French Ambassador. The burial ground behind the barracks is the favourite walk of the Franks; it is a complete grove of cypresses—trees which Lord Byron so beautifully describes as

"The only constant mourners o'er the dead."

These stately trees throw a gloomy shade over the richly ornamented tombs of the Moslems. This cemetery is intersected by a variety of walks, commanding the most beautiful views of the sea of Marmara, the Bosphorus, and the coast of Asia. These walks are the favourite haunts of beggars; old and haggard-looking women, muffled up in the Oriental style, with an appearance that savours not of this world, glide like ghosts along the dark alleys of this secluded spot, with the hope of extorting a few "para" from the passers-by. The English burial-ground occupies a small plot on the other side of the barracks, and beyond is the Armenian cemetery; the tombstones are all flat, with little or no ornament. On one was chiseled an axe and gallows, having, no doubt, some reference to the manner in which the bodies it covered departed this life. Numbers of homeless dogs find shelter among these tombs, and issue forth at day-break in search of food, of which a considerable supply is procured at the barracks. Occasionally a dead horse is thrown out, the dogs are then in high feeding, and whilst one party is engaged at the carcass, vixens are stationed round to keep intruders off. The "canine economy" of Constantinople is well known, immense numbers of large brown dogs are allowed to roam at large, and have the undisputed possession of the streets.

Each district has a certain number, and woe to the intruder kept that dare to trespass on the territory of another tribe, as the intruder is immediately attacked by the whole community. These animals exhibit on the sifil thrown in the street, and the numbers are exactly in proportion to the importance the street affords.—At first, the greatest jealousy prevails between the wild and homeless dogs of the Turks, and the well-fed hounds of the Franks, which seldom venture to leave the house without their master to protect them.

The time of his visit included the last week in FEBRUARY. This circumstance leads to the following remarks on the religious observances of the place.

"There are many Christian churches, but none are large enough to accommodate the swarms of devotees. They were filled with crowds of Armenian women, whose black cloaks and white mothers give each place of worship the appearance of an extensive bazaar. For a few days before Easter the priests were continually occupied in the confessional. One man, an Armenian of the most venerable appearance, was quite overwhelmed with the pressure of young and beautiful Armenian girls, all eager to disclose their long catalogues of real or imaginary sins. One of the lay brotherhood of St. Louis assured me he was quite exhausted by his arduous duties as an inferior officer of the church, and longed for the Monday to put a period to the exertions of Holy Week. Chapels are attached to most of the Embassies;—that of the British Ambassador is miserably attended, notwithstanding the number of British residents and the continued influx of shipping. The clergyman, Mr. L.—is the agent for the Bible Society, which makes but little progress. The recent conversion of two Jews has made a most extraordinary feature among the fraternity, who have commenced a violent persecution, and have spared no trouble or expense to bring the business before a Turkish tribunal. The converts are now in prison. Two Chapman friars, from the convent of Athens, officiate at the French chapel. I was introduced to one—Padre Paulo, a most intelligent man, who had, during his residence at Athens, lodged most of the English of rank who had visited that city. The priesthood here is no sinecure, and requires more knowledge of different languages than in any part of the world. I once attended a confirmation, and was much struck with the richness and dignity of the modern Greek language, as it was literally delivered "ex cathedra." The Bishop, seated in a chair of state, and in his full pontificale, was addressing in the most impressive manner a crowd of children, whose persons exhibited a most fantastical display of tinsel and finery, reminding me more of chimney-sweepers on May-day than the recipients of one of the most important sacraments of the Romish Church. For the first time in my life I attended a Greek church; far be it from me to censure what I do not understand, but to me the service appeared the climax of absurdity—the singing was discordant in the extreme—the lower orders of the Greeks were the most ferocious-looking set of ruffians I ever saw. Some were in popular motion from the repeated crossings, others were parambulating the chapel, and kissing the pictures of their favorite Saints. The priest officiates with his back to the altar, consequently faces the congregation. His thick beard and long black hair waving gracefully over his shoulders, give him a very peculiar, as well as an imposing appearance. The pontificale of the Greeks are as splendid as those of the Catholic Clergy. A fine head of hair is indispensably requisite in the former. The avenues to the different churches are lined with Mahomedan or Christian beggars, many of whom are amongst the most hideous objects of human infirmity. One man in particular, who had lost his leg, carried the amputated limb in his hand as the most powerful appeal to the benevolence of the public. In no part of the world is there more bigotry or intolerance than at Pera. The greatest hostility prevails amongst the different parties in religion. Often have I observed the dark scowl of the Christian's countenance when a Mahomedan has, from curiosity entered the church. During Holy Week, no Jew dare appear in the streets of Pera; his life would actually be endangered by the juvenile part of the Christian community. The Greeks are considered by the Catholics as heretics, and Protestants as no better than infidels. Considerable animosity prevailed between my lady and her Greek servant, because the latter insisted upon fasting according to the rules of his own Church. Religion appears entirely confined to externals. During my residence at Pera a Greek shepherd stabbeth his master, went to the priest confessed his crime, and immediately after attempted to commit suicide."

The effect of STEAM NAVIGATION, in facilitating the intercourse between ENGLAND and IRELAND, is described in lively style by one of BLACKWOOD'S writers. "But a few years ago, England was to the trading people of Ireland like some rich house which none but the more privileged classes had any business to enter; but now the gates are widely open to the public, and any one who has any thing to buy or sell, or wants to gratify his curiosity, boldly marches in. If a man in Dublin wants to purchase English goods, instead of going to bed at his own house, he goes to bed in the steam packet, and awakes in the morning at Liverpool—then he may spend some hours in Manchester, dine in Liverpool again the same day go to bed in the steam packet as before, and the next morning he is behind his counter in Dublin, (as an Irishman would say) as if nothing had happened to him. He has made his journey and his purchases in far less time, than under the old system would have been occupied in higgling with the Dublin merchants about the price. If a grazier brings his cattle to the Smithfield of Dublin, and finds they do not sell as well as he expected, and as he believes they would sell in England, he drives them down forthwith to the quay, has them put on board a steamer, and the men of Lancashire grow fat on Irish beef and mutton. In Dublin they do not take the trouble of baking, because Dublin bread is very good, and the steam packet brings it to them, almost warm from the Irish oven, which has been heated by English coals. The fish which are caught in the

Dublin bay draw their last gasp upon the English shore; the fisherman's boat coming in is met by the steamer going out, and the fish are purchased by the steward, or the sailors of the packet. The steamer is met in its turn, in eight or ten hours, by boatsmen from Liverpool, who purchase the fish, sell a part of it in the town, and send the rest by a four hours' trip to Manchester, where it is eaten with butter made in Manchester, from the table covered with the manufacture of Ulster, washed down with porter manufactured in Dublin, which is probably succeeded by a dram of whiskey, distilled in Cork or Belfast."

ITEMS.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of JOSEPH HOPKINSON as Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The lines by D. W. Whitehurst, in yesterday's paper, were a tribute to the memory of John Foster, Jr.—not Foster; but it was impossible to discover this from the manuscript.

A ball is to be given at Gosset, N. Y. on the 3rd of March, for which 12 Adams men and 12 Jackson men have been chosen managers—the first set to act till midnight, when they are to abdicate in favour of the others.

Mrs. Knight made her first appearance at the New Orleans Theatre, on the 27th ult. and was received with much applause.

The danger from mad dogs seems to be increasing. Several cattle have gone mad in Waybridge, Vt. and the rabid dog who bit them travelled thence to Middlebury.

Joseph Harrison, collector of taxes in Augusta, Oneida Co. N. Y. is advertised as having absconded with considerable money belonging to the town.

NOTHING NEW.—A Mr. New, not a thousand miles from Boston, gave his son the very unique Christian name of "Nothing." When interrogated with the usual salutation of "How are you to day?" he might reply—"Ever the same, and Nothing New."

Thorpe arrived at Boston, on Monday evening, announcing its last appearance prior to his departure for England.

Deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on the 24th inst.—males 29—females 20—total 49.—8 died of Consumption.

Mr. Baldwin has contradicted the report of his appointment as Minister to Mexico.

An ingenious machine for breaking unrotted hemp, is said to be in successful operation near Lynchburg, Va.

A PATTERN FOR WIVES.—Patrick MacTwig was charged, before a London magistrate, with having thrown Mrs. MacTwig out of the window. The wife herself was the first to defend him.—"She was pretty fresh, and I was very drunk. I knew I deserved a beating, so I jumped out of the window sooner than he should give it to me."

Among other pictures, exhibited at the Academy at Charleston, are a copy, by Lawrence, of David's Napoleon on the Alps—a fine portrait of John Kemble, by Shae—a copy, by Sibley, of Raeburn's admirable portrait of Dugald Stewart, the original of which is in the Philadelphia Academy—and several of Doughty's landscapes.

The Lypkings Virginian contains the details of a melancholy event which occurred at the village of New Glasgow, near that town, on the 16th instant. About dawn, on that day, the alarm of fire was sounded, and it was found that the dwelling of Mrs. Sarah H. Armistead, a respectable and much esteemed elderly lady, was in flames. The conflagration had advanced so far, when discovered, that the efforts of the neighbors could not save the house. It was entirely consumed, and its owner, Mrs. A., perished in the conflagration. Some gentlemen forced their way to her chamber, but on reaching it, it was found to be enveloped in flames.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, of the 1st ult., contains the following extract of a letter from Tampa dated the 16th of January:

"By today's mail from the city of Mexico, accounts are more favorable. It is said that Mr. Polk has renounced the Presidency, and Congress refused to accept it. President Victoria in his message strongly recommends a reduction in the duties, as they have found out the impolicy of the late Tariff."

"Under existing circumstances, although goods are not abundant, we make very few sales to our merchants being equally timid in investing their funds, as you will be in shipping to this country."

"We have also seen letters from the city of Mexico to the 23rd of December—there had been no late disturbances."

DISASTEROUS FIRE.

BOSTON, February 17.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the two story tenement frame building on the south east corner of Broughton and Jefferson-streets, which its progress has involved the destruction of a larger amount of property than any similar calamity since the year 1820.

Many roofs of buildings were set on fire by the falling flakes, but extinguished by extreme exertion. Fortunately, the wind, which was fresh, in some measure subdued, or one third of the dwelling part of the city would probably have been destroyed.

The fire caught in the very building which was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning, and was no doubt the effect of design. It was discovered near the stair case, and the unfortunate inmates were barely enabled to escape with a part of their clothing. Indeed, so rapid was the progress of the flames, that very little of the furniture in the first five or six houses destroyed, was saved. The whole number of buildings sacrificed by the devouring element cannot be less than forty—comprising the whole of that block of buildings bounded by Broughton street, north, State street, south, Bernard street, east, and Jefferson street, west, with the exception of the house of Mrs. Burke—and that block bounded by Broughton street south, by the Main, north, and east and west by Bernard and Jefferson streets, with the exception of two or three incon siderable buildings on Bunker street.

As near as we can ascertain the amount insured upon the property destroyed is upwards of \$6,000 dollars—of which \$1,000 is insured in the London Phoenix Company, and \$9,000 in the Charleston Fire and Marine insurance Company. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated at from \$40 to \$50,000 dollars.—George.

Hartford. (Ct.) Feb. 22.—Snow fell this place on Friday last to the depth of about ten inches, which, by drifting, blocked up the roads to such a degree as to render them impassable. No mails arrived in, nor departed from this City, for about 24 hours, an occurrence which has not happened before for many years. Five of our principal mails are now due.

New Haven, Conn. Feb. 24.—We have at length been visited by one of our old-fashioned snow storms. It commenced here on Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, and for several hours the snow fell rapidly, and smoothly, providing a good opportunity for a sleigh-ride of distinction, but about noon the wind, from N. E. began to rise, which, during the succeeding evening, increased to a tempest, and the snow continuing to fall, was blown into immense drifts, so as almost entirely to obstruct travelling for several days. The southern mail, on Friday evening, got fast in a snow-bank, about two miles from the city; the driver had to return for aid before he could extricate his horses. A gentleman passenger with difficulty found his way back to the city. We had no mail from the westward for two days. The storm must have been extremely severe in that quarter. Much apprehension has been and is still felt for several vessels in the sound, but we have as yet heard of no particular damage. The sloop Paragon, bound for New York, got safe to anchor under the lee of Throg's Point. The brig Henrietta, Dows, from Turks Island for this port, which had been bound several days at New London, sailed on Friday morning, and has not since been heard of. The storm, we presume, has extended through the coast, and we may expect to hear of many disasters. The average depth of the snow is about 14 inches—the greatest fall for many years.

We published a statement, a few days since, of the ill-treatment received by Captain Morris, of the schooner Wider's Son, from the authorities of St. Jago de Cuba. The following particulars are given in a communication in the Mobile Daily Register of the 5th instant:

Captain Joseph Morris, of the schooner Wider's Son, of Elizabethtown, N. C., arrived here in his schooner a few days ago, with a cargo of Salt, from Turks Island. He had made a deposition, in the public facts and circumstances, which, from their gravity to him, and their insulting character to the nation, it is believed, will form good grounds for the active interference of Government. Since Captain Morris states he put in at the Morro, near St. Jago, Cuba, for water, having accidentally lost his tank overboard; that some little delay and difficulty occurred between himself and the Governor of the Castle, which has since attributed to his negligence in taking early presents to His Excellency, he was sent off to town, where he received an order from the Mercantile committee of the American Consul, who was absent in the United States, to get water; that on his return to his boat, he was immediately put under arrest by soldiers, who were there in waiting for him, and hurried to a dungeon at the Morro, where the Governor ordered him to be whipped, and superintended the execution of the order in person; that he received forty-five or fifty lashes, and was taken in the dark to the top of the hill, on which the Morro is situated, and thence precipitated from a height of from sixty to seventy feet, over craggy rocks to the edge of the sea; that the soldier who performed this act of cruelty, came round the hill to him, and with a musket fired a ball beyond, beat him severely and forced him from all the money he had; that although in distress for water he was forced by the orders of the Governor of the Morro, to proceed with his vessel to the town of St. Jago, where he was unnecessarily exposed to the ordinary charges and expenses of vessels trading there; and that in consequence of the treatment he received he was forced into a disbursement of near three hundred dollars for port and other charges, and the cargo damaged to a much larger amount.

Captain Morris has prepared a detailed narrative of the transactions, and about to seek the intercession of the General Government, for the redress of his severe grievances.

It is our painful duty to notice the death of Mrs. Judith Cummings, of Candor, in this country, and the circumstances attending her dissolution, as of the mood appalling nature, she being literally burned to death. It seems her husband, Mr. David Cummings, was absent on a journey, and in one of the two he had the deceased, two small children, and a laboring man was in the house.

About five o'clock, A. M. Mrs. C. called the deceased to make a fire, at the same time complaining of a severe pain in the head; he complained

immediately with her request, and soon after left her sitting by a large fire, not expecting to return himself until the close of the week (this was on Monday, the 9th), as he was engaged in a piece of work about two miles distant. We have no further particulars till 1 o'clock P. M. when the unfortunate woman, yet alive, was found lying upon the hearth, presenting a spectacle the most awful, as her face and arms were burnt nearly to a crisp. The two little children, unconscious of their bereavement, one only being dressed, from which circumstance it is supposed, she must have fallen into the fire in the early part of the day. Notwithstanding the severe burn Mrs. C. survived till the following Thursday, in the most excruciating pain. Mr. C. returned on Tuesday, the day after the accident.—*Oswego (N. Y.) Gazette.*

From the Boston Courier of Monday last.

Snow STORM.—Such masses of snow as are now piled up in our streets, it is believed have been unparalleled for several years. It commenced snowing about one o'clock P. M. on Friday, at first moderately with little or no wind.

But as the day declined, the snow fell faster and the wind became more violent till ten or 11 o'clock when the storm was furious, and so continued through the night.

One of the western stages started as usual about one o'clock on Saturday Morning, and proceeded about three miles, but unable to proceed through the drifts of snow returned to the city.

Some of the drifts in our streets were five or six feet deep, and we understand some in the vicinity are twice that depth. Many of the milkmen in the vicinity were unable to get into the city on Saturday. The roads are so blocked up in every direction, that intercourse with the country must be extremely difficult for several days.

None of the mails due on Saturday night had arrived yesterday at one o'clock, P. M.

On the morning of Tuesday last, Captain William Stanwood, of the packet sloop Maine, bound from Boston to this port was found dead in his state room. On examination it was evident that he came to his end by his own hands. A ball had entered his body in the region of the heart, and the pistol from which it had been discharged lay at his feet. The act appeared to have been done with much deliberation, and with a determination that it should be effectual. His hat had been laid in his birth; his vest unbent, and his breast laid bare, before he discharged the fatal weapon. Nothing singular was noticed by the passengers, in his conduct or language the evening previous, excepting his desiring one of them to take his birth in the cabin, remarking he never should want to occupy it again—and his saying to the steward that "if he did not mind he would shoot him," adding at the same time, that had a pistol loaded, &c. He seemed unusually cheerful, and sang a number of songs in the course of the evening, and drank pretty freely. He was about two o'clock sitting by the stove in the cabin, in a thoughtful posture, after which he retired into the state room, where his body was found in the morning reclining on a bench, and his feet braced against the door. The closeness of the state room prevented a report of the pistol's being distinctly heard, a noise was heard by the passengers, and after several screams, but they appeared to be on deck, and on inquiry they were assured all was well.

The jury of inquest decided that he came to his death by shooting himself in a fit of insanity. —*Portland Argus.*

Mails may be taken of Mr. Edmonds, at the Box Office, from 10 until 5 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Parker, of sloop F. G. Blake.

I left Cape Harbor yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, for Boston, with a light breeze from S. E. At 8 P. M. a thick storm set in. Then abreast of Plymouth, and no prospect of getting into any harbor along shore, and our vessel bearing too deep to carry sail off in the bay, we ventured to lay by, thinking it might clear up a little before we got up with the light; but the wind hauled to the E. N. E. blowing tremulously with a thick snow storm, we were obliged to run, hit or miss. At 8 P. M. came to in 5 fathoms, with 3 anchors ahead, which would not hold, but kept dragging until 1 A. M. 21st; lost our stern boat soon after. She brought up in 3 fathoms, soft bottom, and at 7 A. M. there was no water round her. She sits very upright on the flats, with ice around her two feet thick. She was adrift to-day at high water, but we could do nothing on account of the ice. I fear it will be up so far that we shall be obliged to lighten her to get off."

Since writing the above, we have seen Capt. Parker who informs that the vessel will probably get off without injury, as soon as the ice clears away—no part of the cargo damaged.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

It appears from the official statements submitted to Congress, that the imports, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1828, have amounted to \$85,509,824, of which amount \$81,911,319 were imported in American vessels, and \$6,588,505 in foreign vessels.

The total exports, during the same period, amounted to \$72,264,886, of which \$50,669,669 were of domestic, and \$21,595,917 of foreign articles; that of the domestic articles \$41,130,106 were exported in American vessels, and \$9,539,563 in foreign vessels; and, of the foreign articles, \$19,978,268 were exported in American vessels, and \$1,616,749 in foreign vessels.

That \$68,831 tons of American shipping entered, and 897,404 cleared, from the ports of the United States, and that \$160,223 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 151,080 cleared, during the same period.

The amount of registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade, on the 31st of Dec., 1827, amounted to 1,000.

The articles exported have been valued at their actual cost, or the value they bore at the time of exportation in the several ports of the United States from which they were exported; and the articles imported were valued at their actual cost, or the value which they bore in the foreign port from whence they were imported into the United States, free of any subsequent charges whatever.

From the New Orleans Price Current of Jan. 31. COTTON.—Arrived this week, 8,754 bales in the same period, 4,172. The value of the cotton demand has been fair, and our former rates generally supported, with a few exceptions of a slight decline in the middle qualities.

In that from Tennessee there have been a few sales in the better descriptions, ranging at 9 to 10 cents, and a little higher in the western district considered very good at those prices.

SUGAR.—Cleared during the week, 2,917, of which 2,000 for New York. Choice parcels on the plantations are generally held at 61 cents, and a few sales have been effected at that rate.

MOLASSES.—Is beginning to look up; at present, there are many sales to be had on the coast, and some which bear to be believed to be the highest in a few weeks will be heavy.

TOBACCO.—Imports this week, 75 bales. Cleared for Port Prince, 9. There have been sales since last at 12, 13, 14 cents for crossed, second and first, and some of the latter at 16 to 17 cents per pound, amounting in all to about 200 bales of lots arrival, and well packed, and for superior hand and quality, and said to be better than that received from the same place last year.

FLAX.—The present state of the market, accompanied with the prospects of large supplies in a short time, causes us to feel diffident in rendering an opinion as to the actual state of the article. Much depends on the success of an export, which is now in progress.

BALTIMORE. Feb. 22.—Arrived, 4 American schooners Latour, Delano, 6 days from Charlevoix to

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. THOMAS DEVENTER, and Miss REBECCA, daughter of Mr. John Stevens, of Kensington, Philadelphia.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Holstein, Mr. C. F. GRON, to Miss ANNA LOUISA YOUNG, all of this city.

On the 22d inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM GRANT, to Miss ESTHER MILTON, both of Delaware county.

DIED.

On Thursday morning the 26th inst. ISAAC DUTCHMAN, in the 57th year of his age. His friends and relatives are invited to his funeral, at his late residence, N. W. corner of Fifth Street and North Alley, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

On Wednesday afternoon, JOHN V. HART, aged 15 years. The friends and acquaintances of his family are particularly invited to attend the funeral from his father's dwelling, Callowhill, near Fifth Street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

On Wednesday morning the 26th inst. ELIAS WILMIE, son of Mr. E. B. Gardette, of this city.

On Thursday 26th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, THOMAS ROBERTS TUNIS, aged 37 years. A man whose strict integrity secured him the respect, and whose benevolent conduct attached to him the hearts of those who knew him.

On Friday afternoon, JOHN V. HART, aged 15 years. He has been taken from us; and while he deplores his loss, he says his words—"not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done," and bow in silent submission to the dispensation of the Omnipotent.

At the Custom House Store, South Second, below Dock street.

MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINE. At the Custom House Store, South Second, below Dock street.

At the Custom House Store, South Second, below Dock street.

On Monday morning, at half past 6 o'clock, on a credit of 4 months, from the above.

50 packages fresh seasonable Dry Goods.

Also, 150 pieces superfine blue and black, drab and fancy coloured cloths and cambrics.

Also, 50 pairs brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, &c.

BY LIPPINCOTT & RICHARDS; 34 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

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SALES OF HARDWARE & C. 241 MARKET STREET.

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NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISVILLE

WANTED BOATS.

New Orleans, 100 tons, Cigar, Novell, 100
Walnut street, between Front and Second streets. Wilson, 100
Walnut street, between the last mentioned, between
New Orleans and Louisville, having freight and passenger
at intermediate ports. The subscriber, up to the
above time, will receive and forward freight, without
delay, from those, every where, which may be in port,
free of charge, and at the lowest rates.

The subscriber will receive the following boats,

NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISVILLE.

New Orleans boat Uncle Sam, Capt. Hubert, 500 tons.
Cochran, Russell, 310

Daniel House, Landau, 350

Caville, Lander, 250

Conrad, Doder, 200

The above two boats are strong and well,
and commanded by experienced men. One of them will be in
New Orleans during the season, and forwarded to
any port on the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland or Tennessee
Rivers, by

TORKE, MACALESTER & CO.

Commission Merchants, New Orleans.

For further information, apply to

MACALESTER & TORKE,

No. 8 Main street.

PERFUMED NOTE PAPER.

The above article is perhaps the most delicate, neat and fancy paper ever produced in America. It is made of the best perfumed letter paper, and is suited to all occasions for notes; colored paper, the present white, through the various tints of orange, red, and sky-blue, edged with either gold or silver, and framed with a variety of rich and delicate perfume.

For notes of compliment, invitation, or etiquette, there never was a more elegant or appropriate article. Perfume may be had in any quantity, in bottles, vehicle for his business, or office, for its most pleasing fragrance, and love for it must be had to his friends, than one of these little perfumed notes, containing, it may be, the messenger of either his voice, or his countenance. Just rec'd. and for sale, with a large assortment of Perfumery.

ROBERT HILL,
No. 21 South Fourth street.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY SAPPINGTONS & GEMMILL,

At No. 15 North Front street, the following

River Boats, black and olive Cloth,

Admiral 4-4, 5-5, 6-6

White and Blue Flannel,

Black and White Shadings and Shirtings,

Black and Blue-block Prints of Naples and Florence,

Yellow, Orange, and Green Linens, Long Laces, Cambric, Hists,

Underwear, Shawls, Cambric, Jacquot, and Book Mus-

lin.

Plain and figured Swiss Mending, Canton Crapes,

Montezuma's-lined Gloves, very superior,

Mr. H. H. Hookin, do.

Cambric silk and woolen Hosiery, gowns, colls and cap-

es, &c., &c.

With a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or accept-

ance, by the Subscribers.

feet 4-11.

FIRE WOOD.

THE Subscribers have a constant supply of

Hickory and Oak Fire Wood, of the first quality,

which they will sell at moderate prices.

Amyl on the yard, on the Schuykill, second wharf below Fairmount Water Works.

J. R. & J. M. BOLTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they still continue the above business at their established stand, No. 20 South Third street, where they will be happy to furnish all articles in their line on the most reasonable terms.

RP. Six to eight Paisa and Vest makers wanted

as above.

JOHN MCNELL, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the pub-

lic, that he still continues the above business at his

old established stand, No. 20 South Third street, where

he will be happy to furnish all articles in his line on the

most reasonable terms.

RP. Six to eight Paisa and Vest makers wanted

as above.

feet 4-11.

CHEAP BOOKS.

CO. W. DONOHUE, No. 188 South second

street, four doors above Pine street, has constantly

on hand a general assortment of MUSICAL BOOKS,

which he offers for sale at very

moderate prices.

Translators and others supplied on commanding terms.

M. B. THE highest price given for rage.

jan. 5-6.

BACK GAMMON TABLE,

AND CHESS BOARD MANUFACTORY.

THE above mentioned articles are manufac-

tured and sold wholesale or retail, by the subser-

ber, cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere, in

the city of Philadelphia.

The convenience of wholesale and country deal-

ers, they made of different sizes, and to pack in one box, but each size may be had separately, if so requested.

This being the only manufactory of the kind in this city, the subscriber considers that no further conve-

nient to the subject will be necessary.

GEO. ALCHIN,

No. 163 Vine, near Fifth street.

NEW MARKET HAT MANUFACTORY.

No. 242 South Second street.

BENJAMIN FINE respectfully infor-

ms his friends and the public in general, that he still continues the above business, in all its various

branches, at No. 242 South Second street, opposite the New Market, where he hopes to meet with a share of the public's patronage.

Elegant long-napped WATER-PROOF HATS,

for all, well warranted water proof.

Any shape or quality made to order.

A mounted supply of WOOL HATS kept on hand,

which will be sold at reduced prices.

RP. Six to eight Paisa and Vest makers wanted

as above.

LAFAYETTE OFFICE!!!

DANLY Numbers Union Canal, No. 1, 1829.

21 40 10 3 22 33

10 22 5 3 4 3000

10 22 5 3 4 3000

Sold by Co. CLINTON & CO.

No. 55 South Third street.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

LARGE assortment of WHITEMORE'S,

AMONG SANGENTS, EARLIE'S & JONES',

AND WOOD'S Cotton and Wool Cards, constantly on hand, and for sale by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,

at their Hardware and Cutlery Store, No. 148 Market street.

jan. 21-22.

MARYLAND SEGARS.

MARYLAND SEGARS, YELLOWS,

45,000 and well made. For sale by

A. J. BUCKNOR,

N. E. corner of Union & Second streets, and 14 Arcade.

jan. 19-20.

HUDSON PAPERS.

CONSTANT SUPPLY OF Super Royal,

Royal, Medium, Demy, Foolscap, Folio and Post,

wholesale, at the mill prices.

SAUMLI M. STEWART,

No. 122 Chestnut street.

jan. 19-20.

HASTINGS & CHESTER'S

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 111 CHESTNUT STREET,

Corner of Franklin Place, next the Post Office.

jan. 19-20.

WALDRON'S SCYTHES.

DOZEN Waldron's Corn and Grass

Scythes, for sale by

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,

No. 148 Market street.

jan. 21-22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert

B. Hill, late of the Dist. of Southwark, Grocer,

these are hereby requested to make payment, and

those having claims against the same, will please to pre-

sent them for adjustment.

CHRISTIANA HALL,

or, EDWARD SMITH, Executors.

RP. 10-11.

FOR SALE.

A two story house, situated in

Walnut street, between Front and Second

streets. For particulars inquire of J. DOBLE, No.

87 South Second street.

feet 14-15.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles

Deane, late of the City of Dublin, deceased, are

requested to make payment, and those having claims

against the same will please present them for pay-

ment to

CHARLES DEWEES,

Administrator.

RP. 13-14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles

Deane, late of the City of Dublin, deceased, are

requested to make payment, and those having claims

against the same will please present them for pay-

ment to

HENRY DEWEES,

Administrator.

RP. 13-14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles

Deane, late of the City of Dublin, deceased, are

requested to make payment, and those having claims

against the same will please present them for pay-

ment to

CHARLES DEWEES,

Administrator.

RP. 13-14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles

Deane, late of the City of Dublin, deceased, are